

# LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL

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The George Washington University Law Library, Washington, D. C.

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Contents of the LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL are indexed in the INDEX TO LEGAL PERIODICALS. Subscription price of the LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL to individuals or libraries not members of the AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES—\$2.00 a year. Beginning Jan. 1, 1938, \$4.00 a year. Address inquiries concerning the LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL or membership in the AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES to: Miss Helen Newman, Managing Editor of the LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL and Executive Secretary of the AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES, The George Washington University Law School, Washington, D. C.

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### **Bulletin**

We report with deep regret the serious illness of Mr. S. D. Klapp, Librarian of the Hennepin County Law Library, Minneapolis, Minnesota, and Editor of the LAW LIBRARY NEWS. Since 1932 Mr. Klapp has edited and published the News for the American Association of Law Libraries, giving much time and devotion in the interests of his fellow librarians. In spite of illness during the past winter, he published the monthly numbers of the News in order to continue this service to his subscribers until the American Association of Law Libraries approved the recommendation of its Committee on Law Library Journal to combine the News and the Journal.

Approval of the consolidation of the LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL and the LAW LIBRARY NEWS was voted at the annual meeting of the Association in New York City, June 25, 1937. Beginning with this number (Volume 30, number 4, LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL; Volume 10, number 9, LAW LIBRARY NEWS), the News is merged with the Journal and the material formerly published in the News is included in the LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Mr. Klapp's many loyal friends in the library and publishing professions appreciate his faithful and efficient services to them.

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### **Position as Assistant Law Librarian Open at University of Washington**

Dr. Arthur S. Beardsley, law librarian at the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, advises us that a vacancy exists in his library for the position of assistant law librarian. Under the state law the position must be filled by the appointment of a library school graduate, to which qualification the school adds either a degree in law or a reasonable amount of training in law. Persons interested should communicate with Dr. Beardsley.

# LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL

Volume 30

SEPTEMBER, 1937

Number 4

## ANGLO-AMERICAN LEGAL PERIODICALS BIRTHS, DEATHS AND CHANGES SINCE 1933†

PAULINE E. GEE

*Chief, Accessions Department, Yale University Law Library*

An asterisk (\*) annexed to a date indicates that the periodical is current.

ADVOCATES' CHRONICLE. Royalettah, Madras. 1 no. October, 1932.

AERONAUTICAL LAW JOURNAL. New York. ix v. (2 nos.) November-December, 1933. Published by J. Meyers' Stationery & Printing Co.

AIR HYGIENE FOUNDATION OF AMERICA, INC. LEGAL SERIES. BULLETIN. Pittsburgh, Pa. no. 1 (7 parts) 1936.\*

Irregular.

AJMER-MERWARA LAW JOURNAL. Ajmer. 10 v. August, 1926-December, 1936.\*

Irregular (1934-1935, v. 7-8, not numbered; supplements 1924-1927, v. 9, not numbered; 1936, v. 10).

ALBERTA LAW QUARTERLY. Edmonton. 1 v. November, 1934-August, 1936.\*

ARBITRATION JOURNAL. New York. v. 1, no. 1. January, 1937.\*

Quarterly. Published by the American Arbitration Association, 521 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

BARRISTER. Newark, N. J. 10 v. April, 1927-May, 1936.

Vol. 10:8 nos.

Published by the Student Council of the New Jersey Law School.

Now published in conjunction with THE OBSERVER, the college weekly.

BENCH AND BAR. Montreal. 6 v. October, 1931-December, 1936.\*

Monthly. October-December, 1931, called v. 1, nos. 1-3; January, 1932 forming the first number of v. 2, called v. 1, no. 4; February, 1932 called v. 2, no. 2.

BENCH AND BAR OF MINNESOTA. Minneapolis. 5 v. October, 1928-May, 1936.\*

Irregular. Published by the Minnesota State Bar Association.

BENCH AND BAR: OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE LAWYERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF MISSOURI. St. Louis. 2 v. July, 1935-May, 1937.\*

Irregular. Vol. 1, no. 1, mimeographed.

BULLETIN OF THE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION. Schenectady. 1 v. August-December, 1936.\*

Monthly. Vol. 1:5 nos.

Publication of the New York State Police Executive Department.

† Supplementing Appendix IX, in Hicks, MATERIALS AND METHODS OF LEGAL RESEARCH (1933), pp. 492-543.

CEYLON LAW JOURNAL (embodying Reports and Notes of Cases). 1 v. (40 nos.) June, 1936-May, 1937.\*

CHINA LAW JOURNAL. Shanghai. 3 v. (whole no. 1-28) September 27, 1930-December 15, 1931.  
Fortnightly.

CLEVELAND BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL. Cleveland. 7 v. September, 1927-February, 1933.\*  
Monthly (irregular).

Publication suspended from February, 1933, to October, 1936. During this time there was published the CLEVELAND BAR JOURNAL.

CLEVELAND BAR JOURNAL, DAILY LEGAL NEWS AND CLEVELAND RECORDER. Cleveland. 3 v. January 19, 1934-May 8, 1936.  
Vol. 3:5 nos.

An interim publication issued while the JOURNAL OF THE CLEVELAND BAR ASSOCIATION was suspended.

COCHIN LAW JOURNAL. Ernakulam (Cochin State). 3 v. June, 1934-September, 1936.\*  
Monthly. Vol. 1:3 nos.

COLLEGE OF LAW JOURNAL. Nagpur. 4 v. November, 1933-January, 1937.\*  
Semiannual.

Title varies: v. 1 and 2, 1 no. each, called NAGPUR UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF LAW MAGAZINE. v. 3 called COLLEGE OF LAW JOURNAL.

Published by the University College of Law.

CONGRESSIONAL DIGEST. Washington, D. C. 15 v. October, 1921-December, 1936.\*

Monthly. Published by The Capitol Eye Publishing Co. (October, 1921-January, 1922, called THE CAPITOL EYE.)

CONNECTICUT LAW JOURNAL. Bridgeport. 4 v. February, 1935-April 15, 1937.\*  
Weekly. Vol. 1 includes Advance Sheets of the Connecticut Supplement.

CONVEYANCER AND PROPERTY LAWYER. London. 1 v. September, 1936-June, 1937.\*  
Quarterly.

CORPORATE PRACTICE REVIEW. New York. 4 v. October, 1928-May, 1932.  
Monthly. Vol. 4:5 nos.

CORPORATE REORGANIZATIONS. New York. 3 v. August, 1934-July, 1937.\*  
Monthly.

CRIME SURVEY. New York. 1 v. (3 nos.) April-June, 1936.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE: JOURNAL OF THE CHICAGO CRIME COMMISSION. 59 nos.  
February, 1919-December, 1930.

Title nos. 1-46, BULLETIN OF THE CHICAGO CRIME COMMISSION.

CURRENT LEGAL THOUGHT. New York. 3 v. March, 1935-August, 1937.\*

Monthly (irregular). Vol. 1 (6 nos.); Vol. 2, (11 nos.); Vol. 3 (10 nos.).

DETROIT BAR QUARTERLY. Detroit. 4 v. June, 1931-August, 1936.\*  
Published by the Detroit Bar Association.



EDITORIAL RESEARCH REPORTS. Washington, D. C. 1923-1936.\*

Weekly. Published by Editorial Research Reports, Inc.

ERIE COUNTY BAR BULLETIN. [Buffalo, N. Y.] 4 v. January 19, 1934-May 3, 1937.\*

Irregular. Published by the Research Committee of the Erie County Bar.

FEDERAL REGISTER. Washington, D. C. 1 v. March 14-December 31, 1936.\*

Daily. Published by the National Archives.

FEDERATION BULLETIN. Buffalo, N. Y. 6 nos. February, 1933-June, 1935.

Irregular. Published by the Federation of Bar Associations of Western New York.

FIRST DISTRICT BAR JOURNAL. Houston, Texas. 1 v. (7 nos.)? June, 1932-May 29, 1933?

Monthly (irregular).

Continues HOUSTON BAR JOURNAL.

FLORIDA LAW JOURNAL. Lakeland, Florida. 10 v. August, 1927-December, 1936.\*

Monthly (October to July inclusive).

Published by the Florida State Bar Association. Vol. 1-Vol. 8, no. 1, issued under the title of FLORIDA STATE BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL, at Jacksonville.

FLORIDA STATE BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL.

See FLORIDA LAW JOURNAL.

FORDHAM LAW REVIEW. New York. 5 v. November, 1914-November, 1936.\*

Irregular. Vol. 1 contained in FORDHAM MONTHLY, v. 33, nos. 2-8.

Vols. 1-3 issued November, 1914-June, 1917. Ceased June, 1917.

Resumed January, 1935, with vol. 4, no. 1.

FOREIGN NOTES. Chicago. 13 v. April 29, 1925-December 10, 1936.\*

Bimonthly. Vol. 1, nos. 1-2, issued under the title NEWS BULLETIN.

Published by the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations.

FOREIGN RELATIONS BULLETIN. New York. 9 nos. 1927-1931,

Irregular. Nos. 2-6 issued under the title FOREIGN RELATIONS, BULLETINS ON OCCASION.

Published by the American Foundation.

GRIND LAW JOURNAL. Belfast. 1 v. [21 nos. 1930].

Each number has separate title-page.

Unpaged.

HOYA: LAW SCHOOL NUMBER. Washington, D. C. 7 nos. June 12, 1933-June 5, 1935.

Published by Georgetown University Law School.

Irregular. Law School numbers issued as separate numbers of the Hoya, volume numbering not continuous, follows numbering of the Hoya in which Law School number appears (vol. 1, no. 1; vol. 15, nos. 12, 21, 28; vol. 16, nos. 8a, 22-A, 28; vol. 17, nos. 10, 27).

HUMAN SIDE OF THE PEOPLE'S CASE. New York. 4 nos. Spring, 1936-May, 1937.\*

Published by the New York County District Attorney's Office.

I. C. C. PRACTITIONERS' JOURNAL. Washington, D. C. 3 v. November, 1933-September, 1936.\*

Monthly (except July and August). Published by the Association of Practitioners before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Vol. 1, no. 1, issued under the title PRACTITIONERS' JOURNAL.

IDAHO LAW JOURNAL. Moscow, Idaho. 3 v. February, 1931-November, 1933.

Quarterly. Published by the College of Law, University of Idaho.

ILLUSTRATED LEGAL NEWS. Triplicane, Madras. 1 no. August 3, 1935.

INCOME-TAX LAW JOURNAL. Allahabad. v. 11, nos. 1-2, January-February, 1937.\*

Monthly. Vols. 1-10 in course of preparation.

INDIAN ADVOCATE. Lahore. v. 1, no. 1, January 27, 1937.\*

Weekly.

INSURANCE COUNSEL JOURNAL. Birmingham, Alabama. 3 v. April, 1934-October, 1936.\*

Quarterly. Vol. 1, no. 4, not issued.

Published by the International Association of Insurance Counsel.

INSURANCE LAW REPORTER. Montreal. 3 v. January, 1934-December, 1936.\*

Monthly. Vol. 1:11 nos.

INTERNAL REVENUE NEWS. Washington, D. C. 6 v. July, 1927-September, 1932.

Monthly. Vol. 6:3 nos.

Published by the Bureau of Internal Revenue of the Treasury Department.

INTERNATIONAL DIGEST: A MONTHLY REVIEW OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Forest Hills, N. Y. 2 v. October, 1930-May, 1932.

Monthly. Vol. 2:5 nos.

IOWA BAR REVIEW. Iowa City. 2 v. November, 1934-May, 1936.\*

Quarterly. Published in the IOWA LAW REVIEW.

Official Publication of the Iowa State Bar Association.

IOWA STATE BAR ASSOCIATION QUARTERLY. Des Moines. 3 v. December, 1929-June, 1932.

Vol. 3:3 nos.

IRISH JURIST. Dublin. 2 v. April, 1935-Michaelmas Term, 1936.\*

Monthly. In conjunction with this are issued Irish Jurist Reports.

JOHN MARSHALL LAW JOURNAL. Jersey City, N. J. ? - v. 5, no. 1, September, 1935.\*

JOHN MARSHALL LAW QUARTERLY. Chicago. 1 v. December, 1935-July, 1937.\*

Published by the John Marshall Law School.

Vol. 1:3 nos.

JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW. London. vol. 1, no. 1, January, 1937.\*

Quarterly.

JOURNAL OF RADIO LAW. Chicago. 2 v. April, 1931-October, 1932.

Quarterly. Vol. 1:3, nos.

Edited by the Law Schools of Northwestern University and University of Southern California in conjunction with the Air Law Institute.

## JOURNAL OF THE CLEVELAND BAR ASSOCIATION.

See CLEVELAND BAR JOURNAL.

## JOURNAL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BAR ASSOCIATION. Washington, D. C.

3v. March, 1934-December, 1936.\*

Monthly. Vol. 1:6 nos.

March, 1934-January, 1935 issued under the title BULLETIN OF THE BAR ASSOCIATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

## JOURNAL OF THE PARLIAMENTS OF THE EMPIRE. London. 17 v. January, 1920-October, 1936.\*

Quarterly. Issued under the authority of the Empire Parliamentary Association (United Kingdom Branch).

## JOURNAL OF THE SOCIETY OF CLERKS-AT-THE-TABLE IN EMPIRE PARLIAMENTS. Guildford. 4 v. 1932-1935.\*

Annual.

## JUDICIAL LAYMEN'S ASSOCIATION, INC., BULLETIN. Mount Vernon, N. Y. v. 1, no. 1, January, 1937.\*

## THE JUSTICE. Lahore. 1 v. January-December, 1934.\*

Monthly.

## KANSAS CITY LAW REVIEW. Kansas City, Mo. 5 v. November, 1932-June, 1937.\*

Vols. 1-4:8 nos., November to June.

Quarterly beginning v. 5.

## KENTUCKY BAR JOURNAL. Frankfort. Vol. 1, no. 1, December, 1936.\*

Quarterly. Published by the Kentucky State Bar Association.

## KING'S COUNSEL. Leominster. 2 v. March, 1936-March, 1937.\*

Annual. Published by the Faculty of Laws Society of King's College, London.

## LABOR RELATIONS REPORTS. Washington, D. C. v. 1, no. 1. September 6, 1937.\*

Weekly. Published by the Bureau of National Affairs, Inc.

## LATIN-AMERICAN OFFICIAL GAZETTES BULLETIN. New York. 1 v. 1932.

Loose leaf binder containing sheets supplied weekly. Ceased publication at end of six months. Published by the W. L. Finn Co.

## LAW AND CONTEMPORARY PROBLEMS. Durham, N. C. 3 v. December, 1933-October, 1936.\*

Quarterly. Published by the School of Law of Duke University.

## LAW COLLEGE JOURNAL. Lahore. 16 v. 1921?-December, 1936.\*

Monthly (except May-August).

Published by the University Law College.

## LAW JOURNAL OF THE STUDENT BAR ASSOCIATION OF THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY. Columbus. 3 v. January, 1935-June, 1937.\*

Published three times a year.

## LAW LIBRARY BULLETIN, UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. Los Angeles. 3 v. February, 1930-March, 1934.

Vol. 3:10 nos.

Monthly (irregular). Autographed from typewritten copy on one side of leaf only.

LAW LIBRARY BULLETIN, UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON. Seattle. 6 v. November 1, 1930-July, 1937.\*

Monthly (irregular) v. 1-3.

Quarterly beginning v. 4.

Title varies: v. 1, BULLETIN OF PRINCIPAL ACCESSIONS.

LAW SOCIETY'S GAZETTE. Regina, Saskatchewan. 3 v. June, 1929-December, 1935.

Quarterly. Vol. 3:5 nos.

Contains Proceedings of the Law Society. Beginning v. 3, no. 6, included in the SASKATCHEWAN BAR REVIEW.

LAWYER AND BANKER, and CENTRAL LAW JOURNAL. New Orleans, La. 27 v. January, 1909-February, 1934.

Vol. 27:1 no.

Bimonthly (v. 1 quarterly).

Title v. 1-19, LAWYER AND BANKER AND SOUTHERN BENCH AND BAR REVIEW.

Absorbed CENTRAL LAW JOURNAL, July-August, 1927.

LAWYERS' CLUB DOCKET. Los Angeles. v. 1, no. 1, January, 1937.\*

Quarterly. Official publication of the Lawyers' Club of Los Angeles.

LAWYERS' TITLE NEWS. Richmond, Va. v. 1, no. 1, April, 1937.\*

Irregular. Published by the Lawyers' Title Insurance Corporation.

LEGAL COMPANION. Vizagapatam, India. 1 v. (11 nos.) February-November, 1933.

LEGAL NOTES ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT. New York. 2 v. March, 1936-May, 1937.\*

Bimonthly. Vol. 1:2 nos. Published by the Section of Municipal Law of the American Bar Association.

LEGAL PRACTICE. New York. 1 no. January-February, 1934.

Edited by William H. Crow.

LEGAL RECORD. Detroit. 7 v. October 5, 1933-March 26, 1936.\*

Weekly.

LINCOLN LAW REVIEW. Buffalo, N. Y. 6 v. October, 1927-October, 1932.

Quarterly. Vol. 6:1 no.

Published by the Lincoln Law Club.

LOS ANGELES LAW REVIEW. 1 v. (2 nos.) March-April, 1934.

Mimeographed. Edited by C. F. Cable.

MADRAS LAW REVIEW. Madras. 1 v. (5 nos.) November, 1932-March, 1933.

Monthly.

MANITOBA BAR NEWS. Winnipeg. 8 v. October, 1928-September, 1936.\*

Monthly (except July and August).

Vol. 1:7 nos. Official publication of the Manitoba Bar Association.

MARYLAND LAW REVIEW. Baltimore. 1 v. December, 1936-June, 1937.\*

Quarterly. Published by the University of Maryland School of Law.

- MEDICO-LEGAL JOURNAL. New York. 50 v. June, 1883-June, 1933.  
Vol. 50:3 nos.  
Quarterly, 1883-1915; monthly, 1917; bimonthly, 1918-1933.  
Published by the Medico-Legal Society of the City of New York.
- MERCER BEASLEY LAW REVIEW. Newark, N. J. 5 v. January, 1932-January, 1936.  
Semiannual. Vol. 5:1 no.  
Merged with the NEW JERSEY LAW REVIEW to form the UNIVERSITY OF NEWARK LAW REVIEW.
- METROPOLITAN POLICE COLLEGE JOURNAL. London. 2 v. 1935-1936.\*  
Two issues a year, spring and fall.
- MEYERS' MINUTES. New York. 4 v. August, 1930-May, 1934.  
Monthly. Vol. 4:10 nos.  
Published by the J. Meyers' Stationery & Printing Co., Inc.
- MICHIGAN STATE BAR JOURNAL. Lansing. 14 v. November, 1921-June, 1935.\*  
Monthly. Vol. 15 covering 1935-36 issued as MICHIGAN SECTION (a supplement to MICHIGAN LAW REVIEW). Beginning vol. 16, no. 1, January, 1937, title of MICHIGAN STATE BAR JOURNAL resumed.  
Edited under the direction of the State Bar Association of Michigan.
- MISSOURI LAW REVIEW. Columbia. 1 v. January-November, 1936.\*  
Quarterly. Published by the School of Law, University of Missouri.
- MODERN LAW REVIEW. London. v. 1, no. 1, June, 1937.\*  
Quarterly.
- MUNICIPAL LAW JOURNAL. Washington, D. C. 1 v. January-December, 1936.\*  
Monthly. Vol. 1: 10 nos.  
Published by the Institute of Municipal Law Officers.
- NAGPUR LAW JOURNAL. Nagpur. 16 v. 1918-1933.\*
- NAGPUR UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF LAW JOURNAL.  
See COLLEGE OF LAW JOURNAL.
- NEVADA STATE BAR JOURNAL. Reno. 1 v. January-October, 1936.\*  
Quarterly. Published by the State Bar of Nevada and containing its annual proceedings.
- NEW COMMONWEALTH QUARTERLY. London. 2 v. June, 1935-March, 1937.\*  
Quarterly. Published by the New Commonwealth Institute.
- NEW HAVEN COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION BULLETIN. New Haven, Conn. 18 nos. March, 1926-May, 1935.\*  
Irregular. Published by the New Haven County Bar Association.
- NEW JERSEY LAW REVIEW. Newark, N. J. 2 v. January, 1935-January, 1936.  
Semiannual. Vol. 2: 1 no.  
Published by the New Jersey Law School. Merged with the MERCER BEASLEY LAW REVIEW to form the UNIVERSITY OF NEWARK LAW REVIEW.
- NEW JERSEY LAWYER. Paterson. 2 v. February, 1935-July, 1936.\*  
Vol. 1: 3 nos.; Vol. 2: 2 nos.  
Published by the New Jersey Lawyer Publishing Co.

NEW JERSEY STATE BAR ASSOCIATION QUARTERLY. Trenton. 3 v. January, 1934-December, 1936.\*

Published by the New Jersey State Bar Association and containing its proceedings.

Supersedes the NEW JERSEY STATE BAR ASSOCIATION YEARBOOK.

NEW YORK STATE BAR ASSOCIATION CIRCULAR. Albany. 29 nos. January 8, 1936-April 21, 1937.\*

Irregular. Nos. 1-15 autographed from typewritten copy.

NEW YORK STATE BAR ASSOCIATION LAWYER SERVICE LETTER. Albany. 10 nos. October 12, 1936-April 27, 1937.\*

Issued every three weeks.

Supersedes the ONONDAGA COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION RESEARCH COMMITTEE CIRCULAR LETTER.

NEW YORK STATE POLICE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION. BULLETIN. See BULLETIN OF THE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION.

OHIO LAW REPORTER AND WEEKLY LAW BULLETIN. Cincinnati. November 5, 1934-August 23, 1937.\*

Continues THE OHIO LAW REPORTER; a weekly journal. Sometimes cited as v. 41 of the earlier publication. Published with official advance sheets for Ohio Opinions.

ONONDAGA COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION RESEARCH COMMITTEE CIRCULAR LETTER. Syracuse, N. Y. 35 nos. October 24, 1933-June 12, 1936.

Irregular. Superseded by the NEW YORK STATE BAR ASSOCIATION LAWYER SERVICE LETTER.

PEABODY LAW REVIEW. Portland, Maine. 1 v. April, 1936-February, 1937.\* Quarterly. Published by the Peabody Law School.

RES IPSA LOQUITUR. Washington, D. C. v. 1, no. 1, November, 1936.\*

Published by Georgetown University Law School.

RES JUDICATAE. Melbourne, Victoria. 1 v. (2 nos.) September, 1935-August, 1936.\*

Annual. Published by the Law Students' Society of Victoria.

ST. LOUIS LAW REVIEW.

See WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY LAW QUARTERLY.

SAN FRANCISCO BAR. San Francisco, Cal. v. 1, no. 1. February, 1937.\*

Bimonthly. Official publication of the Bar Association of San Francisco.

SASKATCHEWAN BAR REVIEW. Regina, Saskatchewan. 1 v. March-December, 1936.\*

Quarterly. Published under the authority of the Law Society of Saskatchewan. Includes LAW SOCIETY'S GAZETTE. vol. 3, no. 6—

SOLICITOR. London. 3 v. January, 1934-December, 1936.\*

Monthly.

SOUTH AFRICAN LAW TIMES. Johannesburg. 5 v. January, 1932-December, 1936.

Monthly. Official organ of the Incorporated Law Society of the Transvaal.



- SOUTH DAKOTA BAR JOURNAL. Pierre. 5 v. July, 1932-April, 1937.\*  
Quarterly. Published by the South Dakota Bar Association.
- SOUTHERN LAWYER. Milledgeville, Ga. v. 1, no. 1, January, 1937.\*  
Quarterly. Published by The Southern Lawyer, Inc.
- STATE BAR REVIEW. Seattle, Wash. 2 v. October, 1934-July, 1936.  
Quarterly. Published by the Washington State Bar Association.  
Merged with the WASHINGTON LAW REVIEW to form the WASHINGTON  
LAW REVIEW AND STATE BAR JOURNAL.
- STUDENTS' LAW JOURNAL. Brooklyn, N. Y. 1 v. (2 nos.) February and  
April, 1934.  
Published by the Students' Law Publishing Co.
- TO WIT. Hartford, Conn. 8 v. November, 1929-June, 1937.\*  
Irregular. Official broadside of the Hartford Bar Library.
- TRAVANCORE LAW JOURNAL. Trivandrum. 26 v. October, 1910-December,  
1936.\*  
With this are issued the Travancore Law Journal Reports.
- UNAUTHORIZED PRACTICE NEWS. Chicago. 2 v. December, 1934-December,  
1936.\*  
Monthly. Published by the Committee on Unauthorized Practice of the Law  
of the American Bar Association.
- UNITED STATES DAILY. Washington, D. C. 8 v. March 4, 1926-May 13, 1933.  
Published by The United States Daily Pub. Corp.  
Vol. 8: 10 nos. (v. 8 nos. 2-10 published once for every six days of govern-  
ment action under title: UNITED STATES DAILY, WEEKLY COMPOSITE ISSUE.  
Superseded by the UNITED STATES NEWS and the UNITED STATES WEEKLY  
LAW JOURNAL.
- UNITED STATES DAILY'S LAW JOURNAL.  
See UNITED STATES WEEKLY LAW JOURNAL.
- UNITED STATES LAW WEEK. Washington, D. C. 3 v. September 5, 1933-  
August 26, 1936.\*  
Published by the Bureau of National Affairs, Inc.  
Supersedes the UNITED STATES WEEKLY LAW JOURNAL.
- UNITED STATES WEEKLY LAW JOURNAL. Washington, D. C. 1 v. (25 nos.)  
March 14-August 29, 1933.  
Published by the United States News Pub. Corp. Title varies: March 14-  
May 16, the UNITED STATES DAILY'S LAW JOURNAL.  
Supplement to the UNITED STATES DAILY.  
Superseded by the UNITED STATES LAW WEEK.
- UNIVERSITY OF NEWARK LAW REVIEW. Newark, N. J. v. 1, no. 1. May, 1936.\*  
Semiannual. Vol. 1: 1 no.  
Merged in this are the NEW JERSEY LAW REVIEW and the MERCER BEASLEY  
LAW REVIEW.
- UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH LAW REVIEW. Pittsburgh, Pa. 3 v. March, 1935-  
April, 1937.\*  
Quarterly.

Vol. 1: 2 nos.; first issued only to students in mimeographed form; later reprinted in one issue.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LAW JOURNAL. Toronto. 1 v. 1935-1936.\*  
Annual. Two numbers to a volume.

VICTORIAN LAW JOURNAL. Melbourne, Victoria. 2 v. February, 1932-April, 1933.

Monthly. Vol. 1, no. 1, not published; vol. 2 (4 nos.)

VIDELICET, THE LIBRARIAN'S NOW AND THEN LETTER. Indianapolis, Ind. v. 1, nos. 1-2, October, 1936-March, 1937.\*

Published by the Indianapolis Bar Association Library.

VIRGINIA LAW DIGEST: A SYNOPSIS OF THE DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS.

Richmond. 6 v. January, 1928-December, 1933.

Monthly. Published by the Virginia State Bar Association.

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY LAW QUARTERLY. St. Louis, Mo. 22 v. December, 1915-June, 1937.\*

Published by Washington University Law School. Title v. 1-21: ST. LOUIS LAW REVIEW.

YEAR BOOK. Columbia, S. C. v. 1. March, 1937.\*

Published by the Selden Society of the University of South Carolina School of Law. Probably two issues a year in the future.

YEARBOOK OF SCHOOL LAW. Columbus, Ohio. 5 v. 1933-1937.\*

Annual. Vols. 3-5, edited and published by M. M. Chambers, 722 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

### Labor Relations Reports Issues First Number

Volume 1, number 1 (32 pages including topical index) of LABOR RELATIONS REPORTS, a weekly periodical giving a survey of the news and the law of relations between workers and management, was issued on September 6, 1937. This new service is being published by the Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., Washington, D. C., which also prints THE UNITED STATES LAW WEEK and THE UNITED STATES PATENTS QUARTERLY.

The format of LABOR RELATIONS REPORTS is similar to that of the UNITED STATES LAW WEEK. The weekly issues are cut and punched for insertion in loose leaf binders, size 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ ".

The purpose of LABOR RELATIONS REPORTS is to supply a weekly report dealing with all phases of the relations between workers and management. All the essential news and the law as to labor relations will be included.

Subscribers to the LABOR RELATIONS REPORTS will receive without additional charge the LABOR RELATIONS REFERENCE MANUAL, a bound volume now in preparation, which will include a digest of all National Labor Relations Board decisions from the beginning of the Board in August, 1935, to August 1, 1937. The Manual will also contain the full text of many important decisions of the courts and labor tribunals, copies of labor statutes, etc.

**LAW CATALOGING AS A SPECIALIZED FIELD\***

ELSIE BASSETT

*Supervisor of Law Cataloging, Columbia University Law Library*

For the cataloger who has had some general experience and who is planning to specialize in law cataloging, this paper is particularly designed. It comprises some ideas about the field which have developed during experience in a university law library.

**Preparation for Law Cataloging**

The usual requirements for cataloging are necessary for this branch of the work: training in the form of the card and what to look for in the book; a knowledge of general cataloging reference books; experience in selecting subject headings and classification; accuracy and the ability to master detail. With a general cataloging technique as a foundation, the law cataloger may build up any special methods of treatment which may be found requisite.

It will be an asset to have some particular training for this type of work, and preparation may be started long before library school is reached.

*College Courses*

The graduate schools today have a tendency to reach back to the undergraduate courses for preparation for their special fields, and it is well for a student who is to take up library work to have that in view fairly early in the college course. It probably does not often happen that a college student has law cataloging as an objective, even if library work has been decided upon, but anyone who becomes a law cataloger will find that the undergraduate courses in languages and history will prove to be particularly useful.

*Languages*

Any cataloger is likely to need languages, and a cataloger in a university library generally needs all the languages that can be acquired. This is true of law cataloging. The practicing lawyer ordinarily uses only the American and English law books, and a library in a law firm would have few books outside of this field, but a university law library provides for a much wider range of work.

The Columbia University Law School, for example, not only prepares practicing lawyers, but offers facilities to research workers and men who may build up and improve existing law. The library for such students must include not only Anglo-American but a great deal of foreign material, as American law-builders must call upon foreign legal systems for comparison and suggestions.<sup>1</sup>

\* Miles O. Price in his SYLLABUS FOR THE STUDY OF LAW LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION (Published June, 1937, School of Library Service, Columbia University.), Chapter XXI, Cataloging In a Law Library, p. 94, refers to this article as follows, "The most practical short article on the subject for those who have had some training or experience, is the as yet unpublished "Law Cataloging as a Specialized Field," by Elsie Bassett." *Editor's Note.*

<sup>1</sup> Thorne, *Foreign Law Books in American Law Libraries*, L. LIB. J. 28:173 (July, 1935). See also, Manton, *The Expanding Functions of the Law Library*, L. LIB. J. 30:327, at 330 (July, 1937). *Editor's Note.*

Adequately to handle this material, the cataloger needs a good language equipment. German, French and Latin should be given first consideration; the other modern languages will all be useful, even if only enough of them is picked up to help in using the dictionaries.

### *History*

Research work in the law school includes not only modern but also ancient and medieval law. The cataloger, in order to be able to deal with law books of any period or people, and to place the different systems of law, will find most useful a good historical background. It will explain the different bodies of law at different periods in the history of a country, the presence of alien laws, the mixture of laws in colonial possessions, and, moreover, will be of real help in selecting the proper entry for publications of an official or anonymous character.

### *Legal Studies*

If the prospective law cataloger wishes to acquire some sort of legal background for the work, there are some particular courses which will be found most helpful. The law reference librarian needs courses in American law as practiced, and any course will be valuable, but the law cataloger has less need of law, as actually practiced, than of legal concepts and the theory of law. In dealing with a book on some element of contract (for instance), it will be necessary to know, not the way in which the law actually regulates it, but to be acquainted with the theory back of it and its relation to the other elements of contract. A course in jurisprudence is a good basis for law catalogers, as well as for law students, to diagram the fields of law and their interrelations.

A course in legal history is quite as useful. For classification and for mapping out subject headings, it is well to have some idea of the growth of legal systems and their tendencies, resemblances and differences. Even a sketchy study of early legal systems and their development up to modern times will be helpful. In such a course the student will find that there is need of a general historical background in order to understand the legal development, since the laws and legal methods of a people arise both from historical sequences and from social and economic conditions.

If a particular legal system is to be selected for study, it might well be Roman Law, since it was carried over from the time of the Roman Empire through the medieval period and, since it is still a living influence because it forms the basis, or at least a substantial part, of many modern European systems.

Comparative Law study may be found of service, since it brings out the differences between the European and the Anglo-American legal methods or viewpoints. In particular, the code system of Europe, as contrasted with the predominance of judicial precedents in our own country, will explain the character of a larger proportion of modern law books. The foreign ones frequently will be found to be based on the codes and the Anglo-American ones on court decisions.

### Reference Books for a Law Cataloger

#### *Sources for Subject Headings*

There are many books upon which to draw for subject headings. There is a printed list issued by the Library of Congress entitled, "Tentative Headings and Cross-References for a Subject Catalogue of American and English Law," 1911, which is probably sufficient for a small law library and is a good beginning for a large one. The Library of Congress general list, even if not followed entirely, is always needed. Bouvier (the standard law dictionary) and Corpus Juris (the standard law encyclopedia) are best for Anglo-American subjects, and may be supplemented by Ballantine's Law Dictionary and by Descriptive-Word Index, especially for minute topics. Corpus Juris is also helpful for correlation of topics in its outlines. We may resort to textbooks for details; *e.g.*, the different kinds of insurance are listed and defined in Cyclopedia of Insurance Law.

A large law library necessarily has many books not of a legal content, or only partly so, since the current tendency is to regard the field of law, not as an isolated one, but as closely related to other fields such as economics and sociology. The attempt to teach and build law from this point of view broadens the character of a university or research law library, so that the cataloger must deal with a large group of non-legal or semilegal books. The list of subject headings must be enlarged to take them in, and, for such subjects, the best reference book is of course the Library of Congress general list. The general dictionaries are often used and for very new terms there is the Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature.

Since foreign law is in many respects different from Anglo-American, the English terms will not always fit the foreign books. If there is no exact English equivalent, it may be better to adopt the foreign term as a heading, and these terms may be taken from the foreign legal dictionaries and the codes.

#### *Dictionaries*

Law dictionaries are the most important reference books for the law cataloger, as it is most essential to understand the precise meaning of terms for the purpose of assigning subjects and classes. For English terms, Bouvier should be supplemented by other law dictionaries (especially Ballantine, and Words and Phrases Judicially Defined), and Standard or Webster.

In recent years a number of good foreign legal dictionaries have been published. German and French are adequately covered, not only by dictionaries labelled "legal," but by others of a semilegal character. For instance, Price's "Volkswirtschaftliches Wörterbuch," 1929, has a large proportion of German legal terms of modern usage, with full definitions and bibliographical references besides. There are also legal and semilegal dictionaries for some other languages.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> For a list of some of the legal dictionaries in modern languages, see Hicks, *MATERIALS AND METHODS OF LEGAL RESEARCH* (2d. ed. 1933), p. 284.



*Codes*

Since European legal systems are largely code systems, the greater part of their textbooks are based upon the codes, particularly the civil code. Consequently codes form a useful part of the cataloging reference collection, for the code references are a great help in placing foreign texts. Those most frequently referred to are the German and French civil codes, which have been translated into English. Other codes have English translations too, among them the German and Italian criminal codes, the German and French commercial codes, and the Swiss and Argentine civil codes. Sometimes, also, a French translation of the German code is of service in matching the French and German terms.

*Other*

The beginning law cataloger may get a good working knowledge of the classes of Anglo-American law books from Hicks, *Materials and Methods of Legal Research*, the second edition of which was published in 1933. This book contains appendices which will be found useful in cataloging some of these classes, such as British and American court reports, and bar association reports; and it includes a full list of legal abbreviations. Kaiser, *Law, Legislative and Municipal Reference Libraries*, published in 1914, with bibliographical references, is also useful.

A series of books has been published by the Library of Congress giving a brief history and outline of the law of certain countries. They describe the system of statutes and codes, the judiciary, sets of court reports, important features like the German social insurance laws, and contain bibliographies and vocabularies. Those published to date are:

Borchard, *GUIDE TO THE LAW AND LEGAL LITERATURE OF GERMANY*. 1912.

Borchard, *THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AND CONTINENTAL LAW*. 1913.

Borchard, *GUIDE TO THE LAW AND LEGAL LITERATURE OF ARGENTINA, BRAZIL AND CHILE*. 1917.

Palmer, *GUIDE TO THE LAW AND LEGAL LITERATURE OF SPAIN*. 1915.

Stumberg, *GUIDE TO THE LAW AND LEGAL LITERATURE OF FRANCE*. 1931.

Similar material is being issued by the American Foreign Law Association in a series entitled, "Bibliographies of Foreign Law Series." To date, the numbers issued include:

- |                 |                        |                      |
|-----------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Colombia     | 5. Porto Rico.         | 9. Uruguay.          |
| 2. Scandinavia. | 6. Soviet Law.         | 10. Curacao.         |
| 3. Bolivia.     | 7. Dominican Republic. | 11. Central American |
| 4. France.      | 8. Haiti.              | Republics.           |

Some of the general reference books are frequently called upon: Encyclopedia Britannica for points in the history of law, Statesman's Yearbook for governments and colonial relations, Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences for recent developments in sociological studies (it has also some good legal articles), and such books as a gazetteer and a dictionary of dates. A fine language aid is the Manual of Foreign Languages by Ostermann and Giegengack, the third edition of which was issued by the Superintendent of Documents in 1936.



### Subject Headings

A catalog for a specialized library differs in some respects from a catalog for a general collection as to its subject headings. It probably will be experimental, as it is difficult to find a model to follow completely, and as the library grows it may expand in new directions and so change the character of the catalog. More coordination of subject matter is needed in a law library catalog than in a general one which covers all fields of knowledge; the relation between broad and detailed topics should be considered as early as possible and a decision made as to how to use them. A department library, such as the Law Library of Columbia University, must attempt to produce a catalog of the same general nature as the main catalog, yet adapted to the local requirements.

Many subjects as used in a general catalog will be changed for a law catalog: "Law—Spain" becomes "Spanish law." Headings beginning with the words "Law" or "Legal" will be used sparingly, although sometimes it is necessary, as *e.g.*, "Legal education" must be distinguished from "Education."

A very particular requirement for a law catalog is precision in the use of legal terms. The dictionaries should be behind every subject. Sometimes the cataloger will have to choose between synonymous or overlapping terms, perhaps arbitrarily, but following, when possible, some reference work. Of course, cross references take care of the terms not used and related subjects, as in any catalog.

It is well to make the subjects as obvious as possible to the user of the catalog, but when the manner of their use is not self-evident, explanatory notes may be given. An example may be given of two headings which sound as though they covered the same field, but which are used in Descriptive-Word Index with a definite dividing line: Sales, and Vendors and Purchasers. They are both included in the Columbia Law Catalog, with explanatory notes as follows:

Sales: This heading covers sales of personal property; sales of real property entered under: Vendors and purchasers.

Vendors and purchasers: This heading covers sales of real property; sales of personal property entered under: Sales.

### Classification

A special collection generally needs a special classification. If a law collection is small enough and part of a general library, the classification used for that library will probably include the law books, but a collection of some size needs special treatment. A law library consisting only of Anglo-American legal literature may need a very simple classification, perhaps only a few symbols. One symbol for each group (see Hicks, *Materials and Methods of Legal Research*, for classes) and a simple alphabetical arrangement within the group might be the most convenient way to shelve them—textbooks in one alphabet by author, reports by state, etc.

The introduction of foreign and historical material into the law library brings the need of more detailed treatment in shelving, especially if research work is done from the shelves. The geographical arrangement may do for the modern

countries, with the books for each country arranged in groups like the Anglo-American; although for books of ancient and medieval periods the geographical arrangement fails, and Hindu and Mohammedan law must be provided for. Moreover, for the research worker some topical arrangement may be convenient.

The Library of Congress has not yet published a classification for law, although it has done so for International Law (JX). In the Columbia University Law Library the Schiller classification (designed especially for foreign law, ancient and modern) is being developed. Articles on classification schemes in other law libraries have been published in the *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL* as follows:<sup>3</sup>

Dabagh, *A Mnemonic Classification for Law Libraries*, *L. LIB. J.* 22:30 (April 1929).

Dabagh, *Elementary Considerations Regarding Classification for Law Libraries*, *L. LIB. J.* 30:382 (July 1937).

Hicks, *Cataloguing and Classification in a Modern Law School Library*, *L. LIB. J.* 25:41 (January 1932). See also, *L. LIB. J.* 30:402 (July 1937).

Jack, *Law Library of Congress Classification Scheme*, *L. LIB. J.* 22:123 (October 1929).

Tomlinson, *The Numerical Classification Scheme of the Legislation Collection in the Harvard Law School Library*, *L. LIB. J.* 29:71 (July 1936).

Wire, *Classification for Law Libraries of Under 50,000 Volumes*, *L. LIB. J.* 28:327 (October 1935).

### Adjustment

Starting with the usual catalog practices as a foundation, the law cataloger will probably find it expedient to make changes here and there to fit the collection and to meet the actual or anticipated requirements of those using the catalog. A few instances are given here of changes which have been tried out in two law libraries.

#### *Editions*

Textbooks of English and American law are apt to run into many editions. In Columbia the full card is considered desirable, so that it is thought worth while to give each edition a card of its own, with complete information. However, in a practicing lawyer's library, it may be a good plan to list them in a more simple way, as in the library of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. The method there is to list editions of a textbook in chronological order on the same card, one line for each edition, giving extremely brief information. Checking editions is much quicker this way, and difficulties involved in changes of title are avoided.

#### *Classed Catalog*

For the special needs of a law library, the topical subject catalog may be supplemented (as it has been in the Columbia University Law Library) by semi-classified sections. The topical subjects provide for comparative study in any

<sup>3</sup> See also, *L. LIB. J.* 25:150 (July, 1932) for a list of articles on Classification published in volumes 1-24 of the *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL*. *Editor's Note*.

branch of law, and the classified sections are designed for research from the point of view of individual legal systems. A list of headings for such a classified catalog of Roman Law, has been published, with explanatory preface:

Schiller, *A Catalog of Roman Law and Reclassification in the Columbia Law Library*, L. LIB. J. 26:1 (January 1933).

#### *Official and Arbitrary Entries*

Library of Congress official and arbitrary author entries are always helpful, and often may be used in the form found on the depository cards. Nevertheless, variations may sometimes fit better into a law catalog. As an example, we may take official entries under "U. S." which have had some revision for the Columbia University Law Library. Any court publications in the depository are entered under the court (as U. S. Supreme court), and publications of several courts have the heading U. S. Courts. The chief publications of the courts from the point of view of a law library are reports of courts decisions, and it has been found convenient to gather them under an arbitrary heading, thus:

U. S. Reports. [two or more courts].

U. S. Reports. Court of claims.

U. S. Reports. Supreme court.

In some cases the depository headings may be retained, and corner-marks added to segregate any special group under it. Thus it has been found desirable in the Columbia University Law Library to separate codes from other statutes, and this is done by corner-marking, *e.g.*:

Codes

Civ.

France. Laws, statutes, etc.

Codes

Com.

France. Laws, statutes, etc.

Corner-marks have also been used when an alphabetical arrangement by title is not convenient: *e.g.*, the entries under *Corpus Juris Civilis* are filed by corner-marks from the editors.

Two articles on adaptation of cataloging practices to a law library have recently appeared:

Moylan, *A Primer on Law Library Cataloging* (with bibliography), L. LIB. J. 29:156 (October 1936).

Wire, *Cataloging of Law Libraries under 50,000 Volumes*, L. LIB. J. 26:111 (October 1933); 29:24 (April 1936).

#### **Relation of Cataloging to Reference Work**

Cataloging is always a good preparation for other branches of library work and especially so in a law library. The law cataloger who later goes in for reference work has a good idea of the classification of the law as well as of law books. The special character of the law books of foreign countries will have been learned. Something, at least, of the historical and economic background of the

different legal systems must have been taken into consideration. The connection and overlapping of law and other fields of study will have been observed. A broad foundation may in this way be acquired for the more detailed work of a reference librarian.

### THE "ODOR OF SANCTITY" IN THE NEW YORK STATE LAW LIBRARY

FRANCES D. LYON

*Law Librarian, New York State Library*

When Professor Frederick C. Hicks read his exceedingly interesting paper on "association books" before the American Association of Law Libraries, at the June meeting,<sup>1</sup> he suggested that other law librarians send in notes on such books,<sup>2</sup> if their libraries were fortunate enough to possess them.

The New York State Law Library (hereafter referred to as the state library) has a number of association books, some of which have a nation-wide interest—notably a portion of Chancellor James Kent's law library. Professor Hicks mentioned the Kent Collection in the Columbia University Law Library. The state library also possesses over two hundred volumes of law books which belonged to the great "American Commentator."

That portion of the Kent library at Albany consists of a fairly complete collection of New York court reports; four of the earlier sets of United States Supreme Court reports; volumes of American reprints of English reports and statutes—each volume bearing the signature of Kent on its flyleaf.

Evidently Chancellor Kent was accustomed to read a report straight through and to annotate it as he went along. In most of the volumes there are numerous notes, newspaper clippings, comments on the reporter or the publisher and all sorts of interesting data. There are also notes extraneous to the law, such as the Chancellor's comments on the style and methods of Sir Thomas More and Sir Walter Scott.

The greatest prize, however, which has been discovered in the old volumes is an original letter from Joseph Story in reply to one from Chancellor Kent relating to the *Charles River Bridge Case*, in which Mr. Justice Story wrote the dissenting opinion. This letter is pasted in the back of volume 11 Peters, U. S. Supreme Court Reports, where the case is reported (11 Peters 420). The letter is dated Cambridge, June 26, 1837, and has never been published. In it Mr. Justice Story laments: "I find myself alone, the last relic of the old school, in the midst of the desolation." The "old school" presumably referred to the exponents of John Marshall's legal philosophy. In the *Charles River Bridge Case* the majority of the court took a very liberal position in construing a franchise which had been granted to the proprietors of the Charles River Bridge, while Mr. Justice Story held that the grant or franchise was exclusive. In the letter, Story expressed himself as thoroughly discouraged over the liberal trend of the court and the failure of the majority to recognize the sacred right of an exclusive franchise. The

<sup>1</sup> Hicks, *Odor of Sanctity*, L. LIB. J. 30:415 (July, 1937).

<sup>2</sup> *Id* at 424.

letter ends on a plaintive note as follows: "Believe me in these sad times, most truly and affectionately yours, Joseph Story."

Probably the most valuable association books in the state library are in the complete set of Reports of the Revisers on the First Revised Statutes of New York, dated 1826-28, which belonged to Benjamin F. Butler, one of the revisers. The books were given to the library by Mr. Charles Henry Butler of Washington, D. C., a grandson.

Benjamin F. Butler, thirty-one years old, was considered a very young man to undertake so difficult and complicated a task as a revision of the statutes, but he was appointed to do the work in collaboration with John Duer and John C. Spencer, the other commissioners, who were also young men.

Their outline or plan for the revision was a startling innovation. Theretofore, a revision usually consisted of a rearrangement of existing law in either regular chronological order, or in an alphabetical arrangement by subject. The young and intrepid revisers proposed to classify the whole body of existing New York statute law into four parts, as follows: (1) The State; (2) Real and personal property; domestic relations; (3) Courts and civil actions; (4) Crimes and punishments.

It may well be that they had in mind Blackstone's classification of the common law into "four books" or classes (this is merely a suggestion of the present writer). At any rate the plan proved so successful that the Revised Statutes of New York became a model for other states—some adopting the statutes as a whole, with minor changes to accord with local matters; others taking whole sections verbatim.

David Dudley Field was an early law reform advocate, especially along the line of the procedure. He believed "that a uniform course of proceeding in all cases, legal and equitable, is entirely practicable, and no less expedient," but this proposal of combining law and equity was considered extremely radical at the time. By persistent effort, however, Field was finally appointed (1847) one of the commissioners to revise the civil and criminal procedure of the state. The work of these commissioners resulted in our first "Code of Procedure" which was enacted by the Legislature in 1848-1849 and constituted the practice act of New York for nearly thirty years. The Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure also reported by the commissioners were adopted several years later. The Code of Procedure of 1848 is always known as the "Field Code." The state library possesses a bound copy of the "Senate Bill" of March 13, 1849, entitled "To amend the act . . . to simplify and abridge the practice, pleadings and proceedings of the courts of this state, passed April 12, 1848." David Dudley Field's signature appears at the top of the first page; and the following note in his handwriting is on the flyleaf:

"Second edition of the Code, 1849. This shows the changes made during the progress of the new edition of the code, through the two houses. The parts in black ink indicate the various departures made in the report of the Senate Committee, from the reports of the commissioners. The parts in red ink indicate the changes made in the passage of the reported bill through the Senate. The parts in blue ink indicate the changes afterwards made in the Assembly."



As might be expected from the above note, the bill is copiously annotated in black, red and blue ink in Field's handwriting.

Tucked away in the volume, there was discovered a small photograph of Mr. Field, seated at a desk heaped with papers and busily writing. It was evidently taken during his last years. He died in 1894.

Another interesting association book is the folio volume of New York laws, known as the "Van Schaack" laws, published in 1774, which belonged to Colonel Richard Varick. His name, in his handwriting, appears on the title-page, and he evidently went through the volume page by page, making marginal notes of each law therein which had been repealed. No doubt this was done in preparation for Colonel Varick's succeeding revision of the New York laws, in which Samuel Jones collaborated. This revision was published in 1789 and is known as the "Jones and Varick" revision.

Colonel Richard Varick was prominently identified with various activities in New York City. He served as Recorder and also as Mayor (1791-1801). Incidentally, he was one of the founders of the American Bible Society.

One of the unique association books in the state library is an old-fashioned "photograph album" with gilt clasps and ornate binding. It belonged to Hon. John Stanton Gould, a member of the New York Constitutional Convention of 1867, and has his name on the cover in large gilt letters. The album contains a photograph of each member of the convention (there was evidently an official photographer there) and below the picture is the signature of the delegate.

Among the notable delegates was Horace Greeley, whose photograph and signature are in the album. That was the period of fantastic whiskers, beards and "sideburns" and some of the facial ornaments are fearful to behold.

## CURRENT COMMENTS

### Margaret E. Hall Goes to Columbia University Law Library

Margaret E. Hall, Assistant Law Librarian at the University of North Carolina since 1935 and formerly Law Librarian of Syracuse University, is now Reference Assistant in the Law Library of Columbia University. Miss Hall, a graduate of the College of Law and the Library School of Syracuse University, has given distinguished service to the American Association of Law Libraries as Chairman of the Sub-committee on Law School Library Statistics for 1936 and 1937. Her many friends in the law library profession congratulate her upon her appointment to the staff of the third largest American law school library.

Helen Maltby Lumpkin, formerly Law Librarian of the University of Mississippi, has been appointed Assistant Law Librarian at the University of North Carolina to succeed Miss Hall. Mrs. Lumpkin has been a competent committee worker for the American Association of Law Libraries, serving in 1936 as a member of the Committee on New Members, and in 1937 as a member of the Sub-committee on Law School Library Statistics.



**E. Hugh Behymer Appointed Law Librarian of Louisiana State University**

E. Hugh Behymer, whose appointment as Assistant Law Librarian at the University of Washington was recently announced, has been appointed Law Librarian and Instructor in Legal Bibliography of Louisiana State University to succeed Professor Leavenworth Colby.

Mr. Behymer was Assistant Law Librarian at Indiana University for six years. He collaborated with the late Rowena U. Compton, Law Librarian, Indiana University (1925-1930), in the preparation of a *Bibliography on Judicial Councils* published in the *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL* (L. LIB. J. 24:25, 65). For two and one-half years Mr. Behymer was the Secretary and Assistant in the Order Department of the Law Library of the University of Michigan.

The *LAW LIBRARY BULLETIN*, UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON (July, 1937) in announcing the resignation of Mr. Behymer stated as follows: "The Law Library and its staff deeply regret the resignation of E. Hugh Behymer. . . . While we regret that he will not be associated with us for the coming year, we extend to him our congratulations upon his promotion."

**Grace M. Sherwood Takes Oath of Office as State Librarian of Rhode Island**

Grace M. Sherwood was sworn in as State Librarian and State Record Commissioner of the State of Rhode Island on August 1, 1937, following the resignation of Herbert Olin Brigham, State Librarian since 1903.

The *Providence Journal* (July 12, 1937) in commenting upon the resignation of Mr. Brigham paid him this tribute: "He established the Legislative Reference Bureau, and has been of great assistance to all members of many General Assemblies and State officers because of his thorough knowledge of State matters. For many years he has been known at the State House as the man most thoroughly informed upon matters of State Government."

Miss Sherwood, formerly Legislative Reference Deputy, has been identified with the Legislative Reference Bureau, which is coordinated with the State Library, for a period of thirty years. She is well known to the membership of the American Association of Law Libraries and the National Association of State Libraries. She has been a frequent contributor of book reviews and articles to newspapers and periodicals. Her article, *The Legislative Reference Bureau, Rhode Island State Library*, was published in the January, 1932, number of the *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL* (L. LIB. J. 25:12).

Miss Mabel G. Johnson, formerly Assistant in the Legislative Reference Bureau and Secretary to the State Librarian, has been appointed Legislative Reference Deputy.

**Nina Moran Appointed State Librarian of Wyoming**

Nina Moran has been appointed State Librarian of Wyoming to succeed the late Alice Lyman who died April 6, 1937. Miss Lyman, Secretary to former United States Senator Kendrick from 1917 to 1933, had served as State Librarian since 1933.

Miss Moran, who has joined the American Association of Law Libraries, in a recent letter addressed to the Secretary, stated that the Wyoming State Library has moved into new quarters in the New Supreme Court Building at Cheyenne.

**Sophie M. Briggs and Della Ellsworth Resign from Staff of University of Wisconsin Law Library—Philip G. Marshall Appointed Law Librarian**

Sophie M. Briggs and Della Ellsworth, both members of the American Association of Law Libraries, have retired from library work after many years of service in the Law Library of the University of Wisconsin.

The following note appeared in the June, 1937, number of the *WISCONSIN LAW REVIEW* (WIS. L. REV. 12:558):

"Mrs. Sophie M. Briggs, at the end of thirty-one years, and Mrs. Della Ellsworth, at the end of twenty-one years, have resigned their respective posts of librarian and assistant librarian of the law school. In leaving, they carry with them the grateful appreciation of all connected with the school during their many years of loyal and capable service.

"The guiding principle under which Mrs. Briggs administered the library was that it is a place where books are used rather than a place where they are kept. Students found in it helpful, personal aid instead of the hindrance so often found in formal rules and regulations. The result was efficiency amidst informality, making of the library a spot to work in with pleasure and to look back upon with happy memory.

"Philip G. Marshall, LL.B. 1937, Marquette University Law School, and, at present, head reference assistant in the Milwaukee Public Library, has been appointed librarian and instructor in legal bibliography.

"Mrs. Florence W. Lanning, who received this month from the University of Wisconsin Law School her certificate of successful completion of professional study toward the degree of bachelor of laws, has been appointed assistant librarian and instructor in legal bibliography."

**Henry E. Springmeyer Appointed Acting Law Librarian, University of Southern California**

Henry E. Springmeyer, A.B., J.D., has been appointed Acting Law Librarian at the University of Southern California for the academic year, 1937-38. Mrs. Elizabeth A. Cupp, the Librarian, is on leave of absence.

**Katherine Karpenstein Joins Staff of the University of California Law Library**

Katherine Karpenstein, A.B., B.S. in L.S., formerly Law Librarian of the University of Oregon, has been appointed to the staff of the University of California Law Library. Miss Lois Baker has been appointed Law Librarian at the University of Oregon to succeed Miss Karpenstein.

**Alfred A. Morrison Returns to the University of Cincinnati**

Alfred A. Morrison, Librarian, Supreme Court Law Library, Columbus, Ohio, for the past two years, has returned to his former post as Law Librarian of the University of Cincinnati. Mr. Morrison served as Chairman of the Sub-committee on Court and State Law Library Statistics of the American Association of Law Libraries for 1936-37.

**Review of Judicial Council Reports Published in the Journal of the American Judicature Society**

A *Review of Judicial Council Reports* is published in the June, 1937, and August, 1937, numbers of the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN JUDICATURE SOCIETY (J. AM. JUD. SOC. 21:16, 49). Two new councils were created during the past year in the states of Minnesota and Iowa.

A *Check List of Judicial Council Reports From Their Beginning Through 1935*, compiled by Lewis W. Morse, was published in the January, 1936, number of the LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL (L. LIB. J. 29:1). This Check List is available as a separate. Copies may be obtained from the Executive Secretary, American Association of Law Libraries, 720 Twentieth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

**Bibliography on Duplication of Law Books Published in American Bar Association Advance Program**

A *Bibliography on the Duplication of Law Books*, prepared by W. L. Friend, Jr., of the staff of the Law Library of Congress, is published at page 289 of the American Bar Association Advance Program and Committee Reports, Sixtieth Annual Meeting, Kansas City, Missouri, September 27-October 1, 1937. It is printed as an appendix to the Report of the Special Committee to Consider and Report as to the Duplication of Law Books and Publications, of which Professor Eldon R. James is the Chairman. (See Professor James' reference to this Report in the July, 1937, number of the LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL, L. LIB. J. 30:445 at 446.)

**List of 1937 New Jersey Laws and Joint Resolutions Available at State Library**

The Legislative Reference Department of the New Jersey State Library issued on June 15, 1937, a Descriptive List of the Laws and Joint Resolutions enacted by the 1937 Legislature to May 28, inclusive.

This List, prepared by John P. Dullard, Assistant State Librarian, gives the bill and chapter number of each measure enacted, together with the name of the introducer, and a brief synopsis of the purpose of each bill. Copies may be had gratis upon application to the State Library at Trenton.

### **New Library Services Inaugurated**

Mt. Clemens, Michigan: "A Macomb County Bar Association Library—long the dream of attorneys of Macomb County—has taken definite shape in a room on the third floor of the courthouse in Mt. Clemens. More than two thousand books have been placed into position in steel files. . . ." MICH. ST. BAR JOUR. 16:199 (April, 1937).

Springfield, Illinois: "Dedication of the William N. Hairgrove Memorial Law Library, at the Hotel Abraham Lincoln, in Springfield . . . on April 15, marked the beginning of the latest service offered by the Illinois State Bar Association to its members." The late William N. Hairgrove, former member of the Board of Governors of the Illinois State Bar Association, bequeathed to the Association his entire law library, "containing more than two thousand volumes. . . . This library has been established at Springfield as a nucleus for the long desired Illinois State Bar Association Library in that city." ILL. BAR JOUR. 25:275 (April, 1937).

### **Subject Announced for the 1939 Linthicum Foundation Prize**

"Corporations Doing Business in a Foreign Country: Existing Legal and Administrative Restrictions, and Their Policy" has been announced as the subject for the 1939 Linthicum Foundation Prize.

The sum of one thousand dollars and a bronze medal, as a first prize, and not more than five sums of one hundred dollars each, as second prizes with honorable mention, will be awarded to the authors of the best monographs submitted by March 1, 1939, on the subject as announced. The competition is open to members of the legal profession in all countries.

The award will be made by vote of the Faculty of Law of the Northwestern University Law School. For the conditions of award and further information, address: The Linthicum Foundation, Northwestern University Law School, 357 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

### **Digest of County Library Laws Published by A. L. A.**

A *Digest of County Library Laws of the United States 1936*, prepared by Frank L. Tolman, Acting Director of Library Extension and Adult Education, State Education Department, Albany, New York, was published by the American Library Association, June, 1937. The Digest is a planographed book of 106 pages. Copies at \$1.35 each may be obtained from the A. L. A. Publishing Department, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

### **Check List of Materials on "Bank Night" Schemes Published**

A *Check List of Materials on "Bank Night" Schemes* is included in Report number 22 (5 pages, mimeographed), September, 1937, of the Institute of Municipal Law Officers, publishers of the MUNICIPAL LAW JOURNAL. Copies at \$.25 each may be obtained from the Institute headquarters, 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

**MEMORIAL TO R. R. CROMARTY**

R. R. Cromarty, President of the Canada Law Book Company and an associate member of the American Association of Law Libraries since 1919, died at his home in Toronto, Canada, June 30, 1937. Engaged in the law publishing profession for nearly half a century, he had many friends among the publishers and librarians in the United States, Canada and England.

Mr. Cromarty was born in Galt, Ontario, on December 6, 1871. At the tender age of thirteen he became an "able-bodied seaman" and sailed the Great Lakes. Later he was connected with the Hudson's Bay Company, of which his grandfather was a one-time Governor. He boasted of Indian blood in his veins, which fact may account for some of his histrionic ability, his intense loyalties and bitter enmities.

After going into business in Winnipeg, taking over a failing newspaper and christening it *The Nor' Wester*, his assignments brought him farther east to Quebec and Toronto, and it was about the year 1894 that he became connected with *The Barrister*, and also *The Docket*, a small paper containing information of interest to members of the legal profession. Being successful in his work with *The Docket*, he took over the management of the *CANADA LAW JOURNAL*, which thereafter was published until December, 1922. In response to a suggestion that the Bar of Canada have a magazine of its own, he offered to close up the *CANADA LAW JOURNAL*, and turn it over to the Bar Association for the purpose of a national legal periodical. The *CANADIAN LAW TIMES* and the *CANADIAN LAW REVIEW* had been merged in January, 1908. Beginning in January, 1923, the *CANADA LAW JOURNAL* was merged with this publication under the name *CANADIAN BAR REVIEW*.

Having carried on a general law book business and bindery from about 1896 under the name of the Canada Law Book Company, in 1906 he took out letters patent for a limited company, which still remained a one-man company, there being only four other qualified shareholders.

Mr. Cromarty also had a business in England, and, with Messrs. Stevens and Sons and Messrs. Sweet and Maxwell, formed the Reports and Digests Syndicate, which, after publication of ten volumes of the *English Reports Annotated*, was forced to give up its wonderful project because of the war, which had placed an embargo upon paper, and had also carried off most of its editors and editorial staff.

In the year 1910 he opened up the Cromarty Law Book Company in Philadelphia, and carried on a general law book business there until 1916.

Mr. Cromarty's keen sense of humor and vast fund of stories, his graciousness and charm endeared him to all who met him. He had a very stimulating personality, full of novel and startling ideas and an uncanny sense of the "right thing" in the field of legal literature. His pet publication was the *Dominion Law Reports*, which he tried to make an ideal series for the profession, and which has been published continuously since 1912—this being its Silver Jubilee year. He also conceived and published the *Canadian Criminal Cases*, covering the whole field of Criminal Case



Law for Canada from the inception of the Code (1898) to date, the Canadian Railway Cases (1902 to date), and took over the publication of the Canadian Annual Digest, which has been put out yearly since 1896.

Mr. Cromarty's idealism also carried him into the field of music, to which he devoted many years of energy and large funds of money, unknown to the vast majority of his fellow citizens. He founded the Toronto Symphony Orchestra and fostered it for seven years without his name appearing in connection with it in any way.

His life was also of political significance, for he was a great organizer and worker behind the ranks. He was a contributor to the great cause of Liberalism in Canada and an ardent devotee and friend of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

During the last ten or twelve years of his life he carried on under a terrific handicap of ill health, spending many months of each year in a sanatorium for tuberculosis, and even under this disability he successfully maintained the high standard of his publications with the cooperation of the skilful and loyal staff which he had built around him during the forty-one years of his law publishing career, thus ensuring the successful continuation of his life work.

L. A. SCHNEIDER,  
*Canada Law Book Company, Ltd.*

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE JOINT MEETING OF THE AMERICAN  
ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES AND THE BOARD OF  
EDUCATION FOR LIBRARIANSHIP OF THE AMERICAN  
LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, NEW YORK CITY, JUNE 19, 1937\***

MARGARET E. VINTON

*Assistant to the Board of Education for Librarianship*

As one of a series of meetings with four library groups interested in professional training for service in special libraries held by the Board of Education for Librarianship of the American Library Association during the New York Conference, representatives of the American Association of Law Libraries and the Board met on Saturday afternoon, June 19, to discuss informally the general topic, "How can library schools best meet the demand for special training for law librarianship?" Representing the A. A. L. L. were Fred Y. Holland, President, Helen Newman, Executive Secretary, Bernita J. Long, Lucile Elliott, William R. Roalfe and Miles O. Price. Representing the Board of Education for Librarianship were the Chairman, Keyes D. Metcalf, Eleanor M. Witmer, Margaret Mann, Charles H. Compton and Margaret E. Vinton, the Assistant to the Board.

Mr. Metcalf opened the meeting with the statement that the Board was seeking information from, not in any sense dictating to, the groups of special librarians with whom it was holding conferences during the week.

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\* See L. LIB. J. 30:281 (July, 1937); A. L. A. BULL. 31:471 (August, 1937).



Mr. Price stated that he was not in accord with some law librarians who advocate a special course of training for law library work, as he considers a basic library school curriculum fundamental preparation for service in any type of library. In discussing subjects of the usual library school curriculum he suggested a special course in Book Selection as essential for the law librarian, a special course in Subject Headings, and the same course in Documents as given to other library school students be required, and recommended Reference Work, Bibliography and Administration. He considered the principles of Classification worth while, even though most books in law libraries are not classified but are arranged.

Mr. Roalfe agreed with Mr. Price on the scope and content of the library school curriculum and stressed the importance of graduation from both law school and library school. He urged that there not be too much differentiation made in the training for general library service and law librarianship, as there will not be many openings for positions in law libraries for some time, although he recognized that law libraries need developing.

In answer to Miss Witmer's question whether the problem for consideration was the training in library science of law librarians in positions or of persons with a knowledge of law only, Mr. Price replied that students of law librarianship should have had at least one year of study in law and preferably be law school graduates.

It was agreed that one year of library science is insufficient training for law librarianship, but it was pointed out that a second year of study is feasible for only a few students. Summer courses were recommended for assistants in law libraries, with an appreciation of the fact that one or two years of library science study for a law school graduate is ideal preparation, but that few can afford the nine years of college, law and library science study such a program would entail.

In discussing desirable content of a special curriculum in law librarianship, Mr. Price proposed the Classification or arrangement of books, Book Selection and Subject Headings in the field of legal publications, Bibliography, at least as an elective subject, Law Library Tools, and Order Work exactly as it is presented to other students.

Mr. Holland spoke of the difficulty experienced by many law librarians who are political appointees in appointing library trained assistants.

Opportunities for positions in law libraries were said to be more frequent, and salaries in law school libraries were said to be very good for a graduate of a law school and library school, although it was recognized that salaries and professional advancement in law librarianship are retarded by the rather large number of law librarians who were not successful lawyers. It was agreed that qualified law librarians should assume the responsibility for the discouragement of misfit lawyers from turning to library service as a refuge. Mr. Compton recommended that law librarians be included in library certification plans as a contribution to the improvement of all library personnel.

Mr. Price was asked to comment on the summer course in Law Library Administration which he is teaching at Columbia University School of Library

Service. He stated that the course, in which ten students are enrolled, is a purely experimental one offered in response to insistent demand, but that in his opinion it is too inclusive of content and scope for a course with only three hours' credit.

As a result of a number of recommendations in the 1936 Report of the American Association of Law Libraries Committee on Education for Law Librarianship,<sup>1</sup> Miss Newman reported (1) Columbia University School of Library Service summer course in Law Library Administration; (2) Publicity on training for law library service. An article concerning the new course in Law Library Administration offered by Columbia University was printed in the January, 1937 number of the LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL which was mailed to all members of the American Association of Law Libraries. An additional one hundred copies of the Journal and circular letters describing the course were sent to a selected list of non-members; (3) A one-day Institute on Law Library Administration for law librarians attending the annual conference of the American Association of Law Libraries.<sup>2</sup> Mr. Price promised to report to the Board of Education for Librarianship the discussion at the Institute.

Representatives of both groups endorsed the suggestion of Mr. Compton that the American Association of Law Libraries recommend to the Executive Board of the American Library Association that a library school scholarship be provided for a law school graduate of outstanding ability.

#### Library and Museum Use of Radio

Librarians interested in the subject of publicity for libraries (see L. LIB. J. 30:369-381) will want to read the Report of the Conference Section on Library and Museum Use of Radio printed at pages 344-349 of *Educational Broadcasting 1936*, edited by C. S. Marsh. This volume, published by the University of Chicago Press (1937), contains the proceedings of the First National Conference on Educational Broadcasting held in Washington, D. C., on December 10, 11 and 12, 1936.

Volume 1 (numbers 1 and 2) of the UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH LAW REVIEW, which was first issued in mimeographed form, has been printed. This complete volume one, published in a single issue including numbers 1 and 2, may be obtained for \$.65 from the Business Manager, 1401 Cathedral of Learning, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

<sup>1</sup> L. LIB. J. 29:199-213 (October, 1936).

<sup>2</sup> L. LIB. J. 30:332-405 (July, 1937).

## BOOK REVIEW

SYLLABUS FOR THE STUDY OF LAW LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION. *Preliminary Edition.* By Miles O. Price. New York: School of Library Service, Columbia University, 1937. v, 103 pp. mimeographed.

The last few years have been marked by a renewed interest in the problems of education and training for law librarianship. Attention has been focused upon this need by the many changes in social and economic conditions which have brought the science of law closer than ever before to the daily life of the individual. The influence of the law library and its personnel in carrying out the application of this important service is not without due acknowledgment from the individual directly, or from his authorized representative through whom his legal problems are cared for.

The complexities of the present age have not lessened the routine labors of the law librarian, nor have they diminished his manifold and various responsibilities. In fact, the converse of this proposition is manifested by the rapid growth of legislative enactments and judicial decrees which, in turn, are no less subordinate to that new but ever broadening field of administration. If it be true that the law is not static, but rather that it is an active force constantly responsive to the public will, then it follows, as a corollary thereto, that its appointed custodians must be properly trained and qualified, constantly vigilant and alert, able to grow with their jobs and to be responsible to the enlarged demands of this new day. If librarianship is the means by which the public is brought into direct relationship with the storehouses of knowledge as the same are contained in books, then the librarians of the law libraries, although dealing as they do with a specialized field of subject matter, are in every sense public librarians with obligations equally professional, and with a need of training not less extensive. The importance of this need is not diminished by the fact that law librarianship is just emerging into a professional status. It is probable that many years will elapse before its servants will have obtained entirely that professional prestige and influence which the dignity of their service should command.

The process of growth in standards and methods of library service is inherently slow, but slower still when unaided by educational stimulus, academic sponsorship, or group training. It was a realization of this need that prompted the American Association of Law Libraries to direct its attention in recent years to the problem of improved professional training for the librarians of the law. The interest of the Association is coupled with a consciousness of the fact that (a) many law librarians are today insufficiently prepared for their work, (b) that until now, no means have existed for aiding those who have desired to enter the field of law library service, and (c) that among the present membership of the Association are to be found many who need additional and supplemental preparation in order to fit them better for their present positions. From time to time, various methods of solving these intricate problems have been suggested; but it was not until the annual meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries in 1937 that a definite and practical effort was undertaken among those in attend-

ance to stimulate an interest in improved library service through the media of panel discussions and symposia upon selected themes. Doubtless this type of program will continue, and will do much to improve the present quality of library administration.

Probably all who have considered these problems will concede the need of organized professional training of an academic character for the practice of law librarianship. Surveys which have been made in this connection indicate a complete willingness among library schools to cooperate in this regard when, and if, the time comes for adding such curricular changes as are necessarily required to meet this responsibility. It has fallen, however, to the School of Library Service at Columbia University, under the able leadership of its progressive dean, Dr. C. C. Williamson, to initiate a course in law library service, thereby undertaking what is without doubt one of the most significant steps in library training which have been considered in the past decade.

The character of this training and the results of its trial doubtless will be appropriately considered in the pages of this Journal in due season. It is not the purpose of this review to discuss this course of instruction, but it has seemed necessary to indicate the background and motives which have led up to this course in the Law Library Administration in order more appropriately and critically to review the Syllabus which Professor Price has prepared for use in connection with the above mentioned course.

It must be remembered that there is a dearth of teaching materials available for use in a course of this type, although considerable materials exist which attempt to cover the field of legal bibliography proper. None of the latter materials have been generally accepted nor satisfactorily received by all teachers of legal bibliography. Each of such writers has presented the subject matter of his text from a personal viewpoint with an individual teaching perspective in mind. The Syllabus is designed to be a laboratory guide, and is based on the premise that the way to learn to use law books is to use them. This theory is as scientifically correct as it is pedagogically sound. If the Syllabus were to be considered solely as a treatise on legal bibliography or as a manual on law library administration, the limitation of its scope and the generality of its treatment would mark it as unsatisfactory. It is, however, neither a treatise on legal bibliography nor a manual exclusively devoted to the problems of administration. Until such time as the demands of the course will justify the prerequisite requirement of legal bibliography as a background, this bibliographical instruction probably must be included in any course in law library administration. To fit just such a dual situation, and to provide teaching materials for a composite course, this Syllabus has been planned. Perhaps it is due to the lack of background in legal bibliography which many students will present, that Professor Price has devoted about seventeen out of the twenty-three chapters of his book to legal bibliography proper. The remaining chapters treat of the technical and administrative matters which are intended to form the true basis of the library course. The proportion devoted to each of these subjects may be justified upon this theory, although on a fair appraisal of the contents of the Syllabus more consideration could well be awarded

to the problems of administration. Especially is this so in view of the fact that the Syllabus is primarily intended to be a laboratory manual for a course in law library administration. Perhaps it will prove impossible to separate entirely the study of bibliography from that of administration, and in this respect experience alone is the ultimate answer.

The presentation of the material is predicated upon the assignment of *essential* and *recommended* readings which constitute the preparation of the student for an *examination* and *study* of selected types of illustrative materials. In this manner the subject matter of the course is presented—while the direct application of this study is to be found in the *discussion* of live and practical questions based upon the student's collateral reading and the critical examination of the assigned books of law.

The narrative accompanying each division of the text is brief but pointed; and while this discussion is briefer than the importance of the subject matter truly might warrant it to be, it is restricted only in the interest of the classroom objective. Too much emphasis upon New York law and materials at times gives the effect of a local bias which the course does not justify nor the author intend. Numerous references to books of infrequent use and doubtful importance tend to fill up space which could be utilized otherwise to good advantage. Particularly is this true in the case of textbooks where seven pages are given over to the listing of books of varying degrees of subject matter and quality. It is difficult to understand how this "roughly classified arrangement" can be of very great convenience to the student. The *essential* and *recommended* readings is a feature of unique character, and particularly is this so with reference to the many citations to the periodical literature. In this regard the author has made an original contribution to the literature of law books and their use. Insofar as he has classified and arranged such references in the chapters on law library administration, he has entered as a pioneer into a virgin field. More use of tables and other illustrations could have been made, and some consideration might well have been given to the different phases of the search for authorities in point. It is in this respect that the professional skill of the law librarian becomes indispensable, and the practical side of legal bibliography made certain. In a subsequent edition the Syllabus could be materially improved by an index and a printed form.

ARTHUR S. BEARDSLEY.

University of Washington Law Library,  
Seattle, Washington.



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A. J. SMALL